



Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

SAMUEL WHEELER

Respectfully informs his Customers and the
Public,

THAT he has removed from his former
stand on Fairfax-street, to the store next to
the Washington tavern on King-street, where
he has for sale, a good assortment of SHOES
of the best quality.
9th month, 5th.

CLARET, &c.

10 Cases Fine Old Medon Claret,
London Particular Madeira,
Marsala or Sicily do.
A few Bags Best Soft Shelled Almonds.
Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality,
FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax Streets.

June 27.

The Subscriber

INFORMS THE PUBLIC,

That he manufactures and has for sale, at his
shop on the corner of Fairfax and Prince-
street.—

STILLS of different sizes—

COPPER and BRASS KETTLES of all
sizes.—A general assortment of TIN WARE
—and likewise executes all kinds of BLACK-
SMITH WORK.

For Sale or Rent,

A two story Brick House, at the lower end
of Prince-street, in a good situation for busi-
ness and calculated to accommodate a family.

TO LEASE,

ON A GROUND RENT FOR EVER,
Sixty-two feet of Ground, at the upper-end
of King-street—33 feet on Royal-street, be-
tween Prince and Duke-streets.

The highest price given for old copper,
Brass, Lead and Pewter—and all kinds of
Copper and Brass work repaired.

George M'Munn.

August 25. 3m

Scheme of a Lottery,

For the purpose of raising a sum of money to
aid the funds of the Charitable Marine So-
ciety of Baltimore.

1 prize of	5000	Dollars is	5000
1 —	2500	—	2500
2 —	1500	—	3000
4 —	750	—	3000
10 —	500	—	3000
20 —	150	—	3000
40 —	75	—	3000
30 —	50	—	2400
200 —	20	—	4000
300 —	10	—	3000
5000 —	6	—	30,000
1 First drawn blank	200	—	200
1 — after 2000 tickets	200	—	200
1 — 4000	200	—	200
1 — 6000	200	—	200
1 — 8000	400	—	400
1 — 10,000	400	—	400
1 — 12,000	500	—	500
1 — 14,000	1000	—	1000
1 — 16,000	2000	—	2000
1 Last drawn blank	3000	—	3000

618 Prizes—amounting to Dolls. 75,000
1232 Blanks.—Sum raised }
including expence, } 15,000

From the above Scheme, it appears that
there are less than two blanks to a prize, and
that the prizes are to be paid without deduc-
tion.

The drawing will positively commence on
the 24th of next month, and will be complet-
ed in ten weeks. Tickets at \$5 50 cents,
for sale at R. GRAY'S BOOK STORE, where
the drawing of all tickets sold by him will be
examined free of expence. Prizes in the last
New York Lottery taken in payment for tick-
ets in this.

Orders for tickets from the country, enclos-
ing the cash (post-paid) will be punctually
attended to, and early information given of
their fate.
July 13.

Charitable Marine Society Lottery.

The drawing begins this day.—First drawn
blank entitled to Two Hundred Dollars.

ROBERT GRAY,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, KING-STREET,

HAVING made a purchase of a number
of TICKETS in the above Lottery, of-
fers them for sale, in whole, half, or quarters
until further notice, at the following rate.

Whole Tickets,	\$5 75
Half do.	3 00
Quarter do.	1 50

The price will be regulated as the drawing
proceeds by the state of the wheel, informa-
tion of which will be given at any time, by
applying as above.

Warranted—undrawn tickets will be ex-
changed for prizes, or the highest price in
cash given for prizes as soon as drawn. All
tickets sold by R. GRAY, will be examined,
and every information respecting the Lottery
given without charge.
August 24.

Tavern Lease for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to
the Indian Queen Tavern, in Baltimore, of-
fers for sale, on advantageous terms, the lease
of the House he now occupies, having eight
years, from the first of December next, to
run; which for convenience, it is believed,
is excelled by none in the United States,
and from the proximity to the seat of govern-
ment, and the direct communication which
will be opened between the city and Alexan-
dria by the bridge across the Potomac and the
Turnpike Road, bids fair to become one of
the best stands for business in the coun-
try, as the distance to the Capitol over the
bridge will be only about 7 miles. With the
Lease will be sold, if wanted, the whole of the
FURNITURE, as it now stands, together
with a large stock of WINES & LIQUORS.
There is a vacant Lot on the corner of Cam-
eron and Pitt-streets, adjoining the stables, at-
tached to the House, (which renders it par-
ticularly commodious, as by that means the
property fronts on three streets) which will
be sold in fee simple, or leased for the re-
mainder of the time.

A handsome LOT OF GROUND, in the
centre of the square between King and Cam-
eron streets, and fronting on Washington
and Columbus streets, 107 feet, with a pub-
lic alley on one side, and an open space that
cannot be built on, on the other. For a pub-
lic situation it is unequalled by any property
in Alexandria.

ALSO,

A LOT OF GROUND, at the west end,
about half a mile from town and fronting on
the Little River Turnpike Road, 85 feet, run-
ning back 250 feet, more or less. There are
improvements on the property adjoining it,
on each side.

A handsome LOT OF GROUND, on the
George-Town road, about half a mile from
town, in a very beautiful situation, containing
two acres.

A handsome SQUARE OF GROUND, on
Washington and Columbus streets, within
one quarter of a mile of town, well enclosed
with a post and rail fence, containing some-
thing less than two acres.

A half acre LOT on the commons, about
the same distance as the last mentioned.

ALSO,

My interest in the lease of a FARM, con-
taining between one and two hundred acres,
adjoining the town of Alexandria, in a high
state of cultivation, and enclosed with a new
post and rail fence, (in one of the enclosures
is the Alexandria Jockey Club Race Course)
with a large crop of OATS and HAY, which
will be sold in the stack or otherwise;—
two waggons, four carts, eight ploughs, two
double barrows, a large and elegant roller, all
of the best construction, six good farm horses
and every other article that can be wanted for
a well managed farm, together with 12 choice
milk COWS, a fine buffalo BULL, forty
head of SHEEP, about fifty head of HOGS
of the very best breed that could be procured.
Also, some very VALUABLE SLAVES, if
they should be wanted for the farm.

ALSO,

The two lines of STAGES between George
Town and Alexandria, with a light HACK &
four HORSES.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against me are
requested to bring them forward for settle-
ment; and all persons indebted are desired
to make immediate payment, as no longer
indulgence can be given, my intended remov-
al rendering it necessary that a full adjust-
ment of all accounts should take place.

JOHN GADSBY

July

JUST RECEIVED,

A few barrels very fresh LIMES, in ex-
cellent order, which will be sold low.

Thomas Patten.

September 7.

Just Received,

A quantity of writing and wrapping Paper
1 Lady's elegant Mahogany Secretary,
1 portable Writing Desk,
A quantity of women's Morocco Shoes,
30 boxes fresh Hyson and Young Hyson
Tea,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
For Sale by

John G. Ladd.

August 30.

JUST RECEIVED,
FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY:

Clarkson's Portraiture of Quak-
erism;

3 volumes octavo.

FREAKS OF COLUMBIA;

OR,
THE REMOVAL

OF THE

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT,

A Farce.

August 11.

Horse Shoeing Warranted.

THOMAS WHITE, JUN.

Blacksmith and Farrier,

ACQUAINTS his customers and the pub-
lic in general, that he has opened a shop
at the lower end of Union street, adjoining
Mr. John Hunter's ship yard, for the purpose
of shoeing horses, in which line his abilities
needs no comment—and begs leave to solicit
a share of the patronage of a generous public,
and to assure them that any work in the line
of his profession, shall not be surpassed by any
on the continent.

Blacksmith work of all kinds and description,
executed in a neat and workmanlike manner.
N. B Those who favor him with their cus-
tom will have the advantage of receiving his
advice and attention in farriery gratis.

A couple of smart Lads, from 14 to
16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices,
and treated with kindness, and strict attention
paid to their morals.

September 5.

d1m2aw3m

The Stages South of Alexandria.

ON the first of October next the Mail
Stage will commence running as fol-
lows between Alexandria and Petersburg in
Virginia:

Will leave Alexandria every day at 6
o'clock in the evening, and arrive at Dumfries
by 5 in the morning.—Leave Dumfries at 6
and arrive at Fredericksburg by 11 1-2 in the
morning.—Leave Fredericksburg at 12 (noon)
and arrive at Richmond the next morning by
6.—Leave Richmond at 6 1-2 and arrive at
Petersburg by 11 1-2 in the morning.

Returning, will leave Petersburg every
day at 12 P. M. and arrive at Alexandria
in the same time. This stage will carry no
more than 2 passengers on any account what-
ever, and not more than 14 lb. of baggage
can be allowed to each passenger.

An Accommodation Stage between Alex-
andria and Petersburg will also commence
running at the same time, every other day
throughout the year, without regard to Sun-
days, and will travel only in the day time.—
On this line it is the intention of the owners
to study the wishes and the convenience of
passengers. Still, however, regard must be
had to time.—Going south from Alexandria
they will breakfast at Occoquan, dine at Staf-
ford Court-House, and lodge at Fredericks-
burg.—The next day will breakfast at the
Bowling Green, dine at the Oaks, and lodge
at Richmond. And on the third day will
breakfast at the Half-Way house and dine at
Petersburg.

Returning, will dine at the Half-Way house
and lodge at Richmond. Early in the morn-
ing, breakfast at the Oaks, dine at the Bowling
Green, and lodge at Fredericksburg. Next
morning, will breakfast at Stafford court house,
dine at Occoquan, and lodge at Alexandria.

The owners on this line too, have to re-
quest that passengers will be as moderate as
possible in the quantity of their baggage, as
any thing more than a small trunk or parcel
which will go within the body of the stage
will be an extra charge.

The Proprietors.

August 24.

In the case of John Bogan.

THE subscriber having been appointed
trustee of the estate and effects, rights
and credits, of the said John Bogan, for the
benefit of his creditors, in conformity with the
provisions of the insolvent law for the district
of Columbia, hereby requires all persons any-
wise indebted or who may have property in
their possession, belonging to the said John
Bogan, prior to the 28th of November, 1867,
to make payment and to deliver such prop-
erty to the subscriber, or to such person
or persons only as may be duly authorised by
him to receive the same.

Isaac Kell.

September 16:

3t

PATENT SHOT.

Two and a half tons PATENT SHOT as-
sorted, from BB to No. 10, a part of which is
of American manufacture—for sale by

John Roberts.

September 14:

WANTED,

A FEW LABORERS.

Andrew Bartle.

September 14

d

Valuable Property for Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 15th day of Octo-
ber next, at eleven o'clock, will be sold, on
the premises, and immediate possession
given—

A Lot of Ground, on which
is erected a good substantial two story frame
house, beginning on the north side of Prince-
street, 208 feet 1 and 1-4 inches to the west-
ward of Union-street, and fronting on Prince-
street 17 feet 2 1-4 inches, and is 88 feet 3
1-2 inches in depth, subject to a ground rent
of 18 pounds, Virginia currency, a year.

And immediately afterwards, also on the pre-
mises,

A Lot of Ground, on the west
side of Pitt-street, beginning 154 feet to the
southward of Prince street, being 22 feet 6
inches front, and 123 feet 5 inches deep, ad-
joining ground of Mr. Chapin.

The above property will be sold under a
deed of trust to secure the payment of a debt
due to the Bank of Alexandria, on a credit of
6, 12 and 18 months, with interest, which is
to be included in satisfactory notes negotiable
at the said Bank; and it will be optional with
the purchaser either to receive a conveyance
in fee simple immediately after the sale and
give a deed of trust on the property to secure
the payment of the notes, or to have his title
on the last payment being made.

James Keith,

George W. Craik, } Trustees.

September 13.

ds

Patent Shot, &c.

ons Patent Shot, assorted, B tono.
hogsheads brown Sugars.
20 lbs. green Coffee.
Imperial Tea, of a very superior quali-
ty, in quarter chests, boxes and can-
isters.
50 barrels choice Whiskey.
Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—war-
ranted seven years old.
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.
With a general assortment of Wines, Li-
quors, and Groceries as usual—

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

2000 SPANISH HIDES,
Muscovado Sugar, in hhd. and bbls,
Clayed do. in boxes,
Coffee in bbls. and bags,
Old London Particular and Market Madeira
Wine, in pipes and half pipes.
Catalonia do in qr. casks,
Castile Soap in boxes.
A few tons of Logwood.

FOR SALE BY

Nath. Wattles, & Co.

Just received per sch'r Freighters.

AND FOR SALE BY

Lawson and Fowles,

22,000 feet merchantable Lumber
20 hogsheads retailing Molasses
10 ditto Jamaica Rum.

September 13.

SAW2W

Alexandria Daily Gazette.
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

From the North American.

NO. VIII.

HAD the motive, for imposing on this country a perpetual embargo, really been the preservation of our ships, our merchandise, and our seamen, all of which are in truth destroyed by it, this baneful measure would have been limited in its operation on those objects. There could have been no inducement to render the evil more extensive, by unnecessarily adding to the oppression of the mass of the people.

Had it been true, that the Orders of Council and the Berlin Decree really produced this mischief-bearing act, the Legislature would have been content with guarding against those Orders and that Decree. They would not wantonly have annihilated that great stimulus to industry, the market afforded by foreign countries for its produce.

By applying the embargo to American vessels and to cargoes belonging to American citizens, those objects would be protected. Under the operation of such a law, as well as under the operation of the actual law, American external commerce, carried on in their own bottoms, would have been cut up by the roots. American vessels would have exchanged the chance of being captured at sea, for the certainty of rotting in our own waters, and American produce, either in the hands of the merchants or of the people, must have found its market at home.

The difference consists in this. The home market would be a better market. More buyers would appear in it. We should still supply the foreign demand. We should be driven into that policy, which our present rulers have always so much favored—we should have been compelled to withdraw from the ocean, and to confine ourselves to ploughing the land. Yet the produce of our labor would have found its way to foreign markets in foreign bottoms; and, although its price would have been diminished, it would not have sunk to its present distressing state of depression.

I do not pretend to say, that the embargo, thus modified, would be a proper measure. Far from it. In any form, unless as a mere temporary expedient, to give time for reflection, and to impress on our merchants, the seriousness of the danger, I think it most ill-judged and most ruinous. But I think also, that thus modified, it would be less ill-judged and less ruinous than in its present all desolating form. Most seriously I do deprecate the idea of cutting off its transportation entirely, and leaving it to perish on our hands, or to be sacrificed to those, who must be compensated by immense profits, for the risk attending an illicit trade. Deeply should I regret the ruin into which American ship owners would be plunged by this regulation; but it is no alleviation of that ruin, to find the great body of the American people participating in it. No wise statesman will ever recommend a measure, which shall wound the interests of our merchants; but compelled to choose between a measure which is indeed injurious to the commercial interests, and one which is not only in a still higher degree injurious to that interest, but which involves the agricultural also in the same ruin, he cannot hesitate to embrace the latter branch of the alternative.

Whatever difficulties this alternative might present to a man, who cherished ancient opinions on the subject, it could be expected to present none to those who avow the fantastic notions, which have long been fashionable with the ruling party. Men who think commerce not a real good, but an evil which the difficulty of breaking ancient habits and prejudices, compels them to tolerate—who think that by the cultivation of the soil alone, unaided by navigation, the true interests of the country would be best consulted, could not be expected to hesitate between a measure taken in a form to prostrate both commerce and agriculture, and taken under such a modification as to preserve agriculture from the ruin to which commerce is doomed. When we find ourselves disappointed in this expectation, we look to some extrinsic cause for the solution of the difficulty.

Two reasons are publicly assigned. The first is, that a total embargo will force the belligerent powers to change the system they have adopted; the second, that an embargo on American vessels alone, would

have given our whole commerce to England.

Let these reasons be examined.

It has been already shown, that this measure could not have been taken with a view to force a repeal of the orders of council; for their existence was at the time unknown. It also deserves consideration, that these orders not having been taken as a measure of coercion against neutrals, but as a belligerent retaliating measure upon France, it is improbable, that their repeal can precede the repeal of that decree on which they are professedly founded. This yielding on the part of England, would be an acknowledgment of her inability to contend with France, in this species of warfare, and would leave the latter power at full liberty to exercise her usurped control over neutral commerce, in such manner as might most sensibly wound Great Britain, unrestrained by the apprehension, that the same weapon might be turned against herself. But however this argument might be disregarded by our rulers, who, from the year 1796, have been anxious to try their strength in commercial warfare with England, the first is conclusive on the point. The embargo could not have been extended, to the total deprivation of all commerce, in order to obtain a repeal of orders, not known at the time to be in existence. It might be so extended for the purpose of forcing a surrender of other principles, but not of this.

Neither can its extension be ascribed to a hope, that it would compel Bonaparte to rescind the Berlin decree. Our rulers will never attempt to act openly and directly on his fears. Such a system would contradict all their opinions respecting him. But if they had proposed so to act, the modification suggested would have been more operative than the measure in its present form. He would have perceived in it the counteraction instead of the support of his favorite system of warfare on British commerce.

Discarding the first reason, then, as having been obviously inoperative, let us proceed to the second. It is, that congress was restrained from modifying the embargo, in such a manner as to effect its avowed object, without ruining the cultivators of the soil, by the fear that such a modification, while it diminished the pressure on ourselves, would also benefit England, and consequently be offensive to France.

Ought our conduct to be so influenced by such a motive? It will be readily conceded, that the modification proposed would have the effect suggested, and that a neutral nation, in the general, cannot safely frame such commercial regulations, as will benefit one of two belligerents and injure the other. If the regulation be made without a sufficient motive of its own, and with a view to its effect on the belligerents, it becomes an obvious departure from neutrality, and a measure of hostility. But if the regulation is dictated by plain and important national interests; if it is framed with an obvious view to the state of the country, and affects belligerents incidentally—consequently, it ceases to be a departure from neutrality, and to furnish just cause of offence.

Of this latter description would be the modification in question. If the injustice of belligerent powers, especially of France, with whom the system originates, compels us to relinquish the transportation in our own bottoms, of the produce of our industry, we are obviously driven to the necessity of selling that produce to those who will come to our own market to purchase it. That the home market is left open to every competitor, is a measure apparently dictated by our substantial interests. It is not adopted with a view to its effect upon belligerents, but to its effect upon ourselves. If one belligerent is in a situation to come to that market, with more facility than the other, this casual advantage arises from causes not produced by us, and gives no right to the party, who finds himself unable to reach our market, to say, that it shall, on that account, be closed against all the world. No nation has a right to say, that because she cannot purchase from us, we shall sell to nobody; or that to promote her comparative interests, with a rival, she wishes to destroy, we must sacrifice our own. This is a demand which no nation ought to make, and to which no nation ought to submit. It involves the claim of sovereignty on the part of the nation making the demand, and betrays the dependence of the nation submitting to it.

This reason, then, which is openly and publicly assigned by the friends of the administration, for that augmentation of distress, which is produced by the extension of the embargo to foreign vessels, is the most conclusive evidence, which can be presented to the mind, of our inveterate hate to England, and of our fatal submission to France. Rather than not indulge that hate, we inflict

the most serious injuries on ourselves; and rather than risk giving offence to France, by a measure not offensive in its nature, with which she has not a right to be offended, we submit to the most distressing privations, that rank hostility to our prosperity could have dictated.

This pernicious extension too furnishes additional proof that the real motives of the embargo have not been publicly assigned. SENEX.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, September 14.

European Advances.

The ship Susan, captain Delano, arrived at this port yesterday in 48 days passage from Liverpool. From captain Delano the editors of the New York Gazette have received London papers to the 25th of July—thirteen days later than by former arrivals. The following interesting articles are extracted from them: Further details in our next.

The following is an extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated the 23d of July:

"The St. Michaels is at last arrived from France; and a report being circulated that the French decrees against your commerce were to be rescinded immediately, has given our market a complete stagnation, it being understood that our ministry are pledged to take off the orders in council as soon as the French decrees are at an end. Nothing official has yet been published, but the SUN, government paper, has given a hint that such an event may occur."

LONDON, July 11—17.

Yesterday we received, exclusively the Dutch papers of Wednesday last, and the Presburgh Gazette to the 27th ult. Their contents are of considerable importance. They announce that the courts of Petersburg and Vienna had united in an endeavor to restrain the usurpations of Bonaparte, and particularly to request from him a revocation of his orders in regard to the Ecclesiastical states, for which purpose they have sent special ambassadors to Paris. Austria is arming, to give weight to her remonstrances, and to resist the indignities and insult France has offered her; and we are taught to believe that Russia, although probably not prepared to press her discussions to a rupture with Bonaparte, is alarmed by his conduct, and is seriously impressed with the necessity of opposing some restraint to his ambition.

Bonaparte, notwithstanding the urgency of his affairs in Spain, has been obliged to order part of the troops marching thither, particularly some regiments from Angereau's division, to Italy, where their presence has been rendered necessary, by an almost universal disposition for insurrection.

The military exertions of Austria are of a nature that clearly indicate the alarm and jealousy which the conduct of Bonaparte has excited in her councils, and at least prove that she is not insensible to the danger of her situation, if they do not go the length to manifest a disposition to resist the further progress of his usurpations.

The measures now in execution in the Austrian dominions are of a two-fold nature—the one for organising a national LEVEE EN MASSE by calling out the entire male population of the country capable of bearing arms; and the other for establishing by ballot, an army of reserve of 52 battalions, or 86,800 men, to be exercised at given periods, and to recruit the regiments of the line. These arrangements were executed with such promptitude, that the contribution of Vienna to the army of reserve, amounting to 750 men, was raised in a week.

The government has declared these measures to be purely intended for the defence of the Empire; but a variety of circumstances connected with them, so strongly indicated an approaching rupture with France at the dates of the last accounts, that the Austrian treasury bills had experienced a considerable depreciation, and numerous speculations had been engaged in, in anticipation of a war.

The French ambassador, Andreossi, had remonstrated on the subject of this armament, and delivered a letter written by Napoleon, from Bayonne, in which the latter declared his surprise and regret that Austria should engage in so extensive a system of preparation, at a period too, when the situation of the continent neither called for nor justified such armament. The Austrian Emperor answered, that a period of general tranquility was alone the time for arrangements, the sole object of which was the preservation of peace, and without essentially weakening his military establishment, to introduce into it a necessary system of economy by the substitution of a less expensive description of force than the present.

The following proclamation was at the same time issued on the subject.

"We, Francis I, by the Grace of God, Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Galicia, and Lodomeria, &c. &c. Archduke of Austria, &c."

"We have discovered to our beloved subjects, in our Letters Patent of the 12th ult. one design attending the organization of the reserves, namely, the defence of the monarchy, which is to be founded on such means as to afford us the possibility of facilitating the finances of state by a reduction of the regular army."

"In this design, we have found it good, to organize a national levy in a mass, tending to defend the country."

"We do, for this end, choose a period when we are in friendly relation with all the powers of the continent—for only then, if such measures are ripely adopted, and commented by time, can success be expected from them, in case they should become needful."

"To execute these measures, we have appointed plenipotentiaries, whose knowledge, zeal and attachment to our person and state, have been repeatedly tried, viz: For Austria, Carniola, Carinthia, Stiria, Trieste, and Salzburg, our Aulic commissarioer Count Von Saurau."

"For Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, our serene cousin, his Royal Highness the Archduke Ferdinand, with our Upper Burggrave Van Wallis and Governor Count Lazzanay."

"For lower Austria and Austria on the Enns, our Serene Cousin, his royal highness the Archduke Maximilian, with the President Count Von Bissingen, and Baron Von Hackelberg."

"For Galicia, our general of Cavalry, Count Von Bellegarde, and the Vice President of government, Count Von Wurms. They have received definitive instruction, and will take the other requisite measures accordingly."

"We expect our beloved subjects, who have always shewn in a most laudable manner their unshaken devotion and fidelity towards us, will acknowledge in that regulation, the full measure of our paternal designs, and assist to carry them into effect with all their might, as a measure inseparable from their welfare. The activity and prudence displayed in this business shall obtain our special approbation, and recommend those who shall laudably distinguish themselves in this particular."

"Given in our capital and place of residence, Vienna, June 6th, in the year 1806, and of our reign, the eighth year."

FRANCIS.

"ALOYS, count Von Ugarte, first chancellor."

"JOSEPH, baron Von der Mark."

"JOSEPH CHARLES, count of Diedrichstein."

"JOSEPH, baron Von Kichmansegge."

The recent events in Spain have been published in the Vienna Court Gazette without comment, and chiefly extracted from the French Journals. Immediately on the receipt of the intelligence of the deposition of the Spanish monarch, baron Binder Von Kriegenstein was sent from Vienna with important dispatches to Petersburg.

Austria and Russia have in conjunction sent ministers to Paris, to remonstrate against the seizure of the Ecclesiastical States. Baron Vincent is employed by the former, and prince Wobinsky by the emperor Alexander.

Bonaparte, under the embarrassment of his affairs in Spain, proposed to Prussia to withdraw a portion of his troops from thence, provided the king acceded to the confederation of the Rhine, and assembled on the coast of the Baltic a force competent to its defence. With some modification the proposal has been accepted, and some corps of Prussians are in motion; but the French have not given up any of the fortresses, and the orders continued on the 30th ultimo, for the formation of the French camps near Havelberg, at Ruppin, and at Charlottenburg.

The army of general Angereau has been dissolved, and marched in detached parties from Germany to Spain. The Polish army under the prince Poniatowsky, has received the same route, and the prefects of the departments have been ordered, by every possible means, to expedite their journey.

The division of Davoust, which was intended for the invasion of India, has for the greater part been ordered to Spain. Some strong corps are also marching to Italy, where an insurrection or invasion is expected.

The French have evacuated the Duchies of Mecklenburg; and the native troops under colonel Vonnin, have occupied the coast, &c. The French who were at Rostock, Wismar, &c. are, it is said, to be encamped at Sultz, but the greater part, as also part of the troops in Pomerania, have broken up for Strasburg, on their route to Spain.

The French are removing stores from the Russians. The Russians, in defence of Cronstadt, assembled a corps supposed to be directed against Sweden, and of Esthonia, Livonia, and against a detachment against a detachment. A report is published and has excited great that Bonaparte has of removing his army, and of annexing France. The strengthened credit from the Dutch army, for those who are not natives. We have good news of the visit of the king, was merely to encourage presence, in the campaign they are engaged in that this excursion interview with the emperor, previously erroneous, at Stockholm, previous to the unsuccessful project, that the emperor postponed his visit to that his majesty Russia, in consequence of the time Gustavus, is also uninformed of the details, but believing him to be, but his being detached from the army. Sir John's flight from known there until the appearance in public at the reception of John, on his arrival, is said to have observed that he had escaped a man. The King accordingly declared that Sir J. Moore) thwarted but no sentiment is alive of hostility towards justifying the report of a line of politics, character he has obtained. The king of Sweden that the corn taken at Fiedstand, should be offered to his army on the was, however, considered the vessels to nation, and the kin necessity to exist, expressed on the occasion the statement of the burgh papers. The expedition, Moore, is appointed Downs, instead of mouth as had been transports marked Roads on Friday. Yesterday it was military circles, the Commander in Chief embarking, and that his Lordship on Monday for en Yesterday dispatched Sir G. Prevost, Mr. Erskine at V Mr. Lister packet, Mails brought by have been detained purpose of being New York the 12th. We do not of interest has been The embargo on ports, and the elections are stated to have Houses to the that Col. Burr at Charlotte, and is patches or proposed Private letters tenburgh, talk of misunderstanding den and Sir J. N. to have proceeded having listened Norwegians to be teed by England account states that rose from a detachment to have the British command, to re magazines had maintenance, to acquiescence. in this, that Sir arrest, and some Stockholm in the The embassy lived in this co

The French are strengthening the fortifications of Magdeburg, and supplying it with immense stores from Wientz.

The Russians, with a view to the further defence of Cronstadt, have sunk several vessels in the approaches to it. They have assembled a corps of 25,000 men at Revel, supposed to be destined for an expedition against Sweden, and have covered the coasts of Esthonia, Livonia, &c. with troops, to guard against a descent by the English.

A report is prevalent on the continent, and has excited great sensation in Holland, that Bonaparte had announced his purpose of removing his brother Louis to Naples, and of annexing the Dutch provinces to France. The statement has acquired increased credit from an order issued in the Dutch army, for the dismissal of all officers who are not natives of Holland.

We have good authority for stating, that the visit of the king of Sweden to Finland, was merely to encourage his troops by his presence, in the arduous and glorious campaign they are engaged in. The reports that this excursion had for its object an interview with the emperor Alexander, is obviously erroneous, because it was known at Stockholm, previous to his majesty's departure, that the emperor in consequence of the unsuccessful progress of the war, had postponed his visit to Finland; another report that his majesty sought peace with Russia, in consequence of the departure of Sir J. Moore, is also unfounded; because at the time Gustavus left Stockholm, he was uninformed of the departure of the General, but believing him to be still there, left orders for his being detained until he returned from the army. It is a singular fact that Sir John's flight from Stockholm was not known there until three days after, his non-appearance in public being imputed to pique at the reception he had experienced. Sir John, on his arrival on board the Victory, is said to have observed to Sir J. Saumarez, that he had escaped from prison and a madman. The King on the other hand, repeatedly declared that "this man (alluding to Sir J. Moore) thwarts me in every thing;" no sentiment is imputed to him expressive of hostility towards this country, or to justify the report of his majesty meditating a line of politics derogatory to the high character he has obtained.

The king of Sweden, it is stated, wished that the corn taken in the ten Danish vessels at Fledstand, should be landed at Gottenburgh, and offered to purchase it for the use of his army on the frontiers of Norway. It was, however, considered to be necessary to send the vessels to this country for condemnation, and the king not admitting such necessity to exist, expressed himself in angry terms on the occasion. Such, at least, is the statement of the Amsterdam and Hamburgh papers.

The expedition, under the orders of Sir J. Moore, is appointed to proceed to the Downs, instead of rendezvousing at Yarmouth as had been intended—one of the transports marked C. 1. arrived in Yarmouth Roads on Friday evening.

Yesterday it was confidently stated in the military circles, that Lord Chatham is to be Commander in Chief of the expedition now embarking, and not the Duke of York, and that his Lordship's horses are to leave town on Monday for embarkation.

Yesterday dispatches were received from Sir G. Prevost, at Halifax; as also, from Mr. Erskine at Washington, by the Queen Charlotte packet, arrived at Falmouth. The mails brought by this conveyance, which have been detained at Falmouth, for the purpose of being fumigated, are dated from New York the 10th June, and Halifax the 20th. We do not understand that any news of interest has been received by this arrival. The embargo continued in the American ports, and the elections in the different states are stated to have given a majority in both Houses to the federalists. It is reported that Col. Burr came passenger in the Queen Charlotte, and is the bearer of some dispatches or propositions to our government.

Private letters and even papers from Gottenburgh, talk of a curious and unexplained misunderstanding between the king of Sweden and Sir J. Moore. One account states that he had proceeded from the gallant officers having listened to the representations of the Norwegians to have their neutrality guaranteed by England, and to be made independent both of Denmark and Sweden, another account states that the misunderstanding arose from a demand of the King of Sweden to have the British force put into his own command, to regain Finland, although no magazines had been prepared for their maintenance, to which Sir John refused his acquiescence. All accounts, however, agree in this, that Sir John was at one time under arrest, and some even maintain that he left Stockholm in disguise.

The embassy from the Ottoman Porte arrived in this country, consists of two envoys,

viz. Sidky Effendi, Charge des Affaires, and Seid Achmet Effendi, Envoy from the Porte and Albania, their secretary and suite, consisting of four servants. They arrived at Dock late on Monday evening, under salute of 15 guns, and set off about 9 o'clock for town, where they now are. These distinguished strangers are the bearers of dispatches from their government, and proposals for the accommodation of all differences between England and Turkey.

The army of 5000 men, now embarking in Kent, will meet the 10,000 men, now under Sir John Moore at Spithead, and is to be joined by the 12,000 men under Major-General Sir Arthur Wellesley. Gen. Spencer has 5000 at Ayamonte; making in all 32,000 men, which are to be sent to assist the Spanish Patriots.

LONDON, July 17—24.

Yesterday Government received advice from St. Andero, dated on Sunday last, by the Cadmus sloop of war, arrived at Plymouth, where the Betsey, Hooper, also arrived from Bilbao, with intelligence to the 14th inst. The substance of these accounts were in the afternoon communicated in the Official circles by the following note:

"Downing Street, Saturday evening. Captain Winter of the Cadmus, who reached the Admiralty this morning from St. Andero has brought advices of the evacuation of that city by the French troops, who finding themselves unequal to sustain a threatened attack from the patriotic forces under the direction of General Ponti (who had advanced to Santillana) had, after plundering the town of a large sum of money and destroying all the arms in it, escaped during the night of the 12th towards Liège, on their route to Bilbao. Gen. Ponti, apprised of their movements, followed with a corps of 4000 light troops, mostly regulars, and it was hoped would overtake them.

"The accounts from Bilbao state, that Joseph Bonaparte has at length entered Spain—he was crowned King at St. Sebastian's on the 9th. The American captain states, that the most gloomy silence prevailed during the ceremony. From St. Sebastian's he proceeded to Tolosa, and thence by Mudragon to Victoria, where he was again proclaimed on the 10th and intended to have prosecuted his route to Burgos; advices from Marshal Bessieres had however induced him to delay his departure, and he remained at Victoria on the 11th.

"Marshal Bessieres had on the 12th assembled a body of about 18,000 men, including some Polish regiments, and was stationed between Bilbao and Marquina. The Asturian army amounted to 44,000 men, including the division of Gen. Ponti, and had at the above date entered Castile, for the purpose of giving battle to the enemy."

In addition to the above we are enabled by letters from Plymouth to state, that the army of Leon moved in concert with the Asturians, and after driving a small French force from Benavento and Toro, had arrived at Modena del Rio Soco for the purpose of expelling from Valladolid a variety of small corps which had united there. Gen. Cuesta had occupied Placentia under Gen. Egicia with a corps of 12,000, with a view to cut off their retreat to Burgos—his headquarters were at Moro on the 10th, and it was supposed he would attack the French column at Burgos at the same time that the Asturians encountered Marshal Bessieres.

Napoleon accompanied his brother Joseph to Andaye, the latter was received at Irun by a body of Italian troops, who escorted him to St. Sebastian.

Captain Hooper says, when he left Bilbao, the different columns of French troops at Bilbao, Burgois, Pampeluna and Victoria were stated to exceed 50,000 men.

French camps had been marched out near Leuthen, Liegnitz, and Brieg in Silesia, but the troops which were to have occupied them, have been ordered by forced marches to Spain.

Yesterday we were so fortunate as again to receive exclusively the Dutch Journals of the 19th, and a letter from Heligoland of the 15th. The intelligence is of some interest, and in a material degree corroborates the statements brought by the Swedish mail of yesterday, of an approaching rupture between Russia and France.

The Nachrichten states, on the authority of travellers from Poland, that numerous corps of French troops are collecting on the Russian frontiers, supposed to be intended for the expedition to India.

Flushing, although incorporated with France is by a recent decree of Bonaparte, to be considered in regard to its commercial intercourse as a foreign city, and all its imports and exports are subjected to the same regulations as if they had a foreign destination.

Letters from the Mein state, that great numbers of French and Italian troops continued daily to pass thro Frankfort, &c. on their route to Spain.

Bonaparte some time since, by a convention with the King of Saxony, undertook to

defray a third part of the expences of the Polish army, but by a recent decree communicated by Marshal Davoust, he has taken on himself its entire maintenance, and has ordered every possible means to be used for its augmentation.

The emperor Francis has ordered the town of Comorra, in Hungary, to be fortified, and has appropriated several millions of florins to the service.

The Guards of the Royal Family of Spain consist wholly of Gens d'Armes: Napoleon finding that the war in Spain requires the presence of every soldier he can collect.

French Naval officers have been sent to all the ports of the Baltic, for the purpose of engaging German and Polish Volunteers for the French Navy. One of these officers, at Stettin, a M. Lierson, in an advertisement circulated in the neighbourhood, invites the seamen of that district to join the emperor Napoleon in the project he has undertaken of sending to the bottom of the ocean, the proud islanders who have so long tyrannised on the surface of it.

A body of 10,000 Poles, are under orders to March from Warsaw through Brandenburg to Holstein.

A convention has been concluded between the Emperors of Austria and Russia for the mutual surrender of deserters.

On the river Office, Sunday Evening.

A Spanish Patriotic Officer arrived at the office of Mr. Canning at six o'clock this morning. We understand he had brought dispatches direct from the Junta at Seville. Mr. Oates, an English gentleman in the dominissarial department, accompanied him, who is said to be the bearer of advices from Sir H. Dalrymple, off Gibraltar.

An interview was immediately had with Mr. Canning, and a Cabinet Council was about to be summoned—We are assured that a confirmation of the defeat of the French army under Leleuvre, at Saragossa, has been brought by the above gentleman.

July 16—24.

A letter from Gottenburgh of the 15th, reiterates the report that a war between Russia and France is on the eve of taking place. Nothing further had occurred in Norway or Finland.

All the transports that remained in the Downs, sailed from thence for Portsmouth, on Friday evening. The expedition is expected to sail from Spithead this day.

Hemp, tallow, and most articles of Russian produce, experienced a considerable reduction in price during the last week, under a general impression that our commercial relations with that country will shortly be restored.

The expedition under Sir J. Moore arrived at Spithead on Wednesday. It will be victualled with the utmost activity, and proceed almost immediately to the southward.

The whole of Sir John Moore's staff have not returned with him. When this distinguished officer effected his masterly retreat from Stockholm, he was unfortunately under the necessity of leaving Col. Graham and Major Colbourne, his aid-de-camp and military secretary, behind.

Private letters received from Holland, confirm the report of the disgrace of Talleyrand. Bonaparte has not absolutely put him in prison, but he has given him an employment which renders him little better than a prisoner. He is entrusted with the care of the late king and queen of Spain, and as they are confined to a limited space, their goaler is under the same restrictions.

It is said that the St. Michael, which had just arrived from L'Orient, with dispatches for Mr. Pinckney, has brought information that Bonaparte will recognise the neutrality, and place the commerce of the U. States on the same footing in which it stood before the late restrictions, provided Great Britain will consent to do the same. If this be true, Bonaparte consents to repeal his Milan and Hamburgh decrees against commerce. This country, therefore, will not object to abandon those measures which we adopted in consequence of his decrees.

A gentleman lately come from Paris states, that before his departure the last battalion of the Imperial Guards had left that capital for Spain, and all accounts agree in representing the whole of his disposal force as proceeding towards the Pyrennes.

The American ship St. Michael, from L'Orient, is arrived at Falmouth, with dispatches from the American government to Mr. Pinckney. She sailed from L'Orient on the 7th July instant; the captain is in town: he was at Paris four days before he sailed for England. He states, delicately, that the openly expressed opinions of the people were by no means favorable to Bonaparte; and that he passed through large bodies of French troops on their march to Spain.

Price of Stocks, July 18.—8 per cent. Consuls 63 and half—Omnium 3 per cent.

EDUCATION.

A few Scholars can be admitted into the Academy.

September 17.

WANTED, A FEW LABORERS.

Andrew Bartle.

September 14

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

From an Irish paper printed in 1797.

In two years and about six months last past, the French have gained 216 victories, including 41 pitched battles.

Killed, 152,600 men of enemy.

Taken, 197,784 prisoners.

238 strong places.

619 forts, camps and red'bs.

7,963 pieces of cannon.

186,762 muskets.

4,388,150 pounds of powder.

207 standards.

5,486 horses, &c.

All this was done in a 'regular' way! If to this destruction should be added, the irregular exactions and depredations of the army, what would be the grand total of misery?

SHIP NEWS.



ARRIVED, Dumfries.
Schooner Sisters, Wheeler, Welcome Return, Brown, de.
Sloop Friendship, Imlay, Hungar River.
Sloop Little Grace, Edlen, St. Mary's.
Betsey, Norwood, Boyd's Hole.
CLEARED, Geo. Town.
Schooner Freighter, Thomas.

ASSIZE OF BREAD

Made of Superfine Burr Flour.

	CERTS.
The 8 pound loaf to be sold for	30
4 pound loaf	15
2 pound loaf	7½
1 pound loaf	4

JAMES HARRISS,

Clerk of the Market.

September 17.

G. W. CARLIN,

Returns his most grateful thanks to the inhabitants of this town and its vicinity, for their former favors, and earnestly solicits a continuance of the same. He likewise takes this opportunity of informing them, that he intends to commence his NIGHT SCHOOL on the 19th of this instant. Those who wish to be instructed in either of the branches he has heretofore taught, will please to make early application, as the number of pupils will be limited.

September 17.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a decree of the court of the United States for the fifth circuit and Virginia district, pronounced at May term, 1807, WILL BE SOLD, for ready money, at public auction, at Dawson's tavern, in the town of Leesburg, in the county of Loudon, on Monday, the 14th day of November next, in a suit wherein the executors of Daniel Mildred, deceased, who was surviving partner of Mildred and Roberts, are plaintiffs; and Samuel Hough, Mahlon Hough, and others, are defendants,

A certain tract or parcel of Land,

L YING on the Kitocton, in the said county, containing one hundred and fifty acres, be the same more or less, and the MANUFACTURING MILL erected thereon, and all the HOUSES & IMPROVEMENTS thereon, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to raise the sum of money, interest and costs, in said decree mentioned.

William Mann,
Armistead Long,
Charles F. Mercer,

Comrs.

September 17

law8w

Spring Garden.

On SATURDAY EVENING, September 17,

WILL BE EXHIBITED,

An elegant FIRE WORKS

AND

ILLUMINATION.

1. A horizontal running piece, called the LADIES' FANCY, on account of the variety of its turns.
2. A grand display of a RUNNING SUN, various in its shape and colors, representing at times a cloudy and bright appearance.
3. A large running vertical piece, called DON BRUTAL, or the Noisy Wheel.
4. A grand metamorphosis of a CROSS of MALTA, into four fixed Stars, which will change into a fixed Sun of brilliant rays, metamorphosed into a moving Rose.
5. A running horizontal CASCADE, forming various Basins, ornamented with atmospheric beauties, will conclude the Fireworks.

Ladies will be accommodated in a house adjoining the enclosure.

The exhibition commences at 7 o'clock.

Admittance 25 cents...Children half price.

* If the weather should prove unfavorable, the exhibition will be postponed to next fair evening.

September 15.

31

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION
A NEW WORK
ENTITLED,
THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT,
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY

OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
IN TWO PARTS:
1. French & English—2. English & French
CONTAINING,
1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonyms.
6. A dictionary of French homonyms.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.
The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Todecot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.*
The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.
VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.
II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.
Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.
May 28.

JOHN G. LADD,
HAS FOR SALE,
30 bales German Linens, consist-
ing of brown and white Roils, flaxen. Osa-
burghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and
Checks and Stripes.
1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheet and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best qua-
lity, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 lbsds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.
A quantity of seal Leather, Shoes, Sper-
maceti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.
April 7.

TO RENT,
(And immediate possession given)
NEAR THE EXTREMITY OF THE PAVEMENT
On Prince Street.
A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with
an elegant garden, and all necessary
buildings thereto, complete. The premises
occupy one half acre of ground, on one of
the best situations and best constructions, equalled
by few, (if any) exceeded by none in Alexan-
dria of its size; it has also a pump of excel-
lent water, approved of by the best judges,
besides a well in the garden for its exclusive
use, and is every way calculated to accommo-
date a genteel family, from such a moderate
rent will be taken.
Now building and will be ready
to RENT about the first of August, FOUR
HOUSES, on Washington-street, the situ-
ations are good, and the buildings will be very
convenient and neatly finished, for private
families, or public business—and a House or
two, near Messrs. Marsteller and Young's
wharf.
For terms apply to,
Robert Brocket.
May 1. 2aw

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE
2500 feet **BLACK WALNUT PLANKS**,
one inch thick to three.
ALSO,
SCANTLING, of different sizes—all of
which are of good quality and will be sold
low for cash.
Charles Scott.
September 2. cotf

Removal.
The subscriber has removed his store to a
situation near the south corner of King and
Alfred-streets, where he proposes to keep a
constant supply of Wheat, and Rye Flour,
Corn Meal, Bran, Shorts, Chop'd Rye, Salt,
Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, best Vinegar,
Soap, Candles, &c. which he will sell on the
usual terms.
George Drinker.
9th month, 2d. eo3w

WANTED,
A well disposed NEGRO GIRL, 12 or 13
years of age. For such, well recommended, I
will give a liberal price.
Cuthbert Powell.
September 13. 3aw2w

Notice is hereby Given,
THAT the subscriber of Alexandria coun-
ty in the district of Columbia, has obtain-
ed from the Orphans' court of said county, let-
ters of administration with the will annexed,
upon the estate of Mr. SAMUEL CRAIG, late
of the county aforesaid, merchant, dec'd: All
persons having claims against the said
deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them
with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on
or before the 9th day of September next, or
they may by law be excluded from all benefit
to said estate, and those indebted thereto are
required to make immediate payment.
Given under my hand this ninth day of
March, 1808.

John G. Ladd,
Administrator, with the will annexed,
of Samuel Craig, deceased.
August 8. eo6w

District of Columbia,
COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
July Term, 1808.
John M'Kim, jun. complainant,
AGAINST
Jesse Green, Thomas Pres-
ton and William Harper, defendants.
In Chancery.
The defendant Jesse Green
not having entered his appearance and given
security according to the act of assembly and
the rules of this court, and it appearing to the
satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that
the said defendant Jesse Green, is not an in-
habitant of this district—on motion of the
said complainant by his counsel, it is ordered,
that the said defendant Jesse Green, do ap-
pear here on the first day of next term and
enter his appearance to the suit and give se-
curity for performing the decree of the court,
and that the other defendants Thomas Pres-
ton and William Harper, do not pay away,
convey or secrete the debts by him owing to,
or the estate and effects in their hands be-
longing to the said absent defendant Jesse
Green, until the further order or decree of this
court; and that a copy of this order be forth-
with published for two months successively,
in one of the public newspapers published in
this county, and that another copy be posted
at the front door of the court house of said
county.
A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
August 18. 1aw2m

District of Columbia,
COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
July Term, 1808.
Samuel Harper, complainant,
AGAINST
Precilla Courts and Elisha
Janney defendants.
In Chancery.
The defendant Precilla Courts,
not having entered her appearance and given
security according to the act of assembly and
the rules of this court, and it appearing to the
satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that
the said defendant Precilla Courts is not an in-
habitant of this district—on motion of the said
complainant by his counsel it is ordered, that
the said defendant Precilla Courts do appear
here on the first day of next term, and enter
her appearance to the suit, and give security
for performing the decree of the court, and
that the other defendant Elisha Janney, do not
pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by
him owing to, or the estate or effects in his
hands belonging to the said absent defendant
Precilla Courts, until the further order or de-
cree of the court, and that a copy of this or-
der be forthwith published for two months
successively in one of the public newspapers
published in this county, and that another co-
py be posted at the front door of the court
house of said county.
A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
August 18. 1aw2m

LAWRASON & FOWLE,
Have just Received,
60 crates assorted Liverpool Ware.
Which will be sold at a low advance.
Likewise per schr. Lark,
1000 sides red Seal Leather.
5 boxes Wool Cards.
September 12. 3aw3w

FOR SALE,
My SEAT in King George county. It
lies on the head of one of the branches of Ma-
chodock creek, between four and five miles
below King George court house, and on the
main road leading from Fredericksburg to
Mattox Bridge. The situation is healthy, af-
fords fine water, embraces the great advan-
tages of proximity to the court house of the
county, church, mills, tobacco inspections, na-
vigations, fish, fowl, oysters, &c. enjoys re-
spectable neighbors and genteel society; and
from its central position between Potomac and
Rappahannock, thereby commanding the be-
nefit of both these rivers, is particularly well
suited to the business of any gentleman of
profession. Wherefore it will be sold either
with as much land as will afford a competent
support of wood and water, with the improve-
ments alone, or with between four and five
hundred acres, as shall be most convenient to
the purchaser; and possession can be had on
the first day of January next. This land lies
level, generally; possesses an abundance of
materials for fencing, some timber for build-
ing and occasional repairs, a plentiful stock of
fire wood, and is of the usual soil in this
neighborhood that does not lie immediately
on the margin of the broad water courses.

The improvements consist of a dwelling
house of convenient size, perfectly new, built
of the best materials, handsomely finished
with a fine cellar to it, and a variety of other
accommodations for a genteel family—a store
house with a counting room to it, and a fine
cellar to the whole of that building also—a
barn, comprising stable and granary—a good
house with other accommodations for an over-
seer, and customary houses of other descrip-
tions—to which are annexed a well laid off
productive garden handsomely paved in, a
good yard, some valuable wheat and grass
lots, and orchards of a variety of selected
fruits of the most approved kinds; and all
well enclosed.

Also, another Tract of Land, in Culpepper
county, containing about two hundred acres,
mostly in wood, and unimproved.
In the event of the sales of the foregoing
Lands, I will dispose of some valuable Ne-
groes my Plantation utensils, some House-
hold and Kitchen Furniture, Cattle, Hogs,
Horses, &c. Among the latter are a pair
of good Saddle Horses that match well for a
Carriage, some excellent Work Horses, and
a thorough bred Stud Horse only seven years
old in April last. He is an excellent Foal-
getter, and from his size, blood, and figure,
is justly entitled to be ranked among the
first class of Horses in this country. The
whole of this property, excepting my ne-
groes, which I shall dispose of in my neigh-
borhood for their own accommodation, will be
sold under a small reserve that will be re-
quired in money, or at short dates, at private
bargain, either on easy payments in the pur-
chaser's own paper, if satisfactorily secured,
for approved bonds well endorsed, property in
Alexandria or its vicinity, or suitable mer-
chandise.

The premises can be reviewed and terms
made known by application to G. CHAPIN,
esqr. cashier of the Bank of Alexandria, or to
the subscriber residing in King George
county.
R. W. Ashton.
Virginia, King George county,
June, 24th (25) 1808. 2aw3m

District of Columbia,
COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA—to wit.
July Term, 1808.
John M'Kim, jun. and Thos.
M'Eldry, executors of Jas.
Patterson, deceased,
complainants,
AGAINST
William Ball and Jas. Bowie,
defendants.
In Chancery.
The defendant William Ball
not having entered his appearance and given
security according to the act of assembly and
the rules of this court, and it appearing to the
satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that
the said defendant William Ball is not an in-
habitant of this district—on motion of the said
complainants by their counsel, it is ordered,
that the said defendant William Ball, do ap-
pear here on the first day of next term, and
enter his appearance to the suit, and give se-
curity for performing the decree of the court,
and that the other defendant James Bowie, do
not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts
by him owing to, or the estate or effects in
his hands, belonging to the said absent defend-
ant William Ball, until the further order or
decree of the court, and that a copy of this
order be forthwith published for two months
successively, in one of the public news-
papers published in this county, and that an-
other copy be posted at the front door of the
court house of said county.
A copy—Test,
G. Deneale, c. c.
August 18. 1aw2m

Joseph Mandeville
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LI-
QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica
WINES.
Old St. Estephe Medoc Jaret, in cases,
one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogheads Havanna honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses
Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong
TEAS
of good quality
Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Bal-
timore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff,
in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapee do.
Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento;
to; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cay-
enne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley;
London and Philadelphia mustard; basket
salt; starch; fig blue; floutant indigo; Geo-
gin and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder;
copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk;
pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine;
traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns;
gin cases; patent shot; brandy wine gunpow-
der; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real Bri-
tish battle powder] from F to treble scaled,
chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.
Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled al-
monds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one
dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and an-
chovics, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable
for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,
At his GROCERY STORE, on King a rect, has
received in addition to his former stock,
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in
the Grocery Line
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms
Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-
lities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Maceira,
Buscellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New
England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,
Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground
Ginger, basket salt for table use, dear barley
rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and
spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, floutant
indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone,
spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best en-
glish and country made gunpowder, segars
and smoking tobacco, very best chewing to-
bacco.
Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes
in boxes.
London mustard, warranted of a superior
quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper
demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every ar-
ticle in his line—the whole of which have been
collected with care, and will be disposed of on
the very lowest terms

Printing in its various branches
executed with accuracy and dispatch.

VOL VIII.

Sales at
On every Tuesday
WILL
At the Vendue Store
A Variety of Dry Goods
Particulars of which
the bills of the day—
which are on limited
which are establishe
viewed and purchased
at low prices.
P. G.

SAMUEL
Respectfully informs
P. G.
THAT he has ren-
dred on Fairfax-street
the Washington tavern
he has for sale, a good
of the best quality.
9th month, 5th.

CLARE
10 Cases Fine Old M
London Particular M
Marala or Sicily
A few Bags Best So
Spanish Segars, 1st
FOR SALE BY
Joseph
Corner of King
June 27.

The Su
INFORMS T
That he manufactures a
shop on the corner of
street—
STILLS of
COOPER and BRAS
sized—A general assor-
—and likewise execute
SMITH WORK.
For Sale
A two story Brick H
of Prince-street, in a p
ness and calculated to l
TO L
ON A GROUND
Sixty-two feet of Gr
of King-street—25 fee
between Prince and Duk
The highest price
Brass, Lead and Pew
Copper and Brass wor
Geo

Scheme of
For the purpose of rais-
aid the funds of the
city of Baltimore.
1 prize of 50
2 — 25
3 — 10
4 — 5
10 —
20 —
40 —
60 —
80 —
100 —
200 —
300 —
500 —
1 First drawn bla
1 — after 24
1 — 40
1 — 60
1 — 80
1 — 100
1 — 120
1 — 140
1 — 160
1 Last drawn bla

6168 Prizes—amount
1832. Blanks.—Sun
including exp
From the above s
there are less than v
that the prizes are t
tion.
The drawing will
the 24th of next mo
for sale at R. GRA
the drawing of all t
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New York Lottery
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Orders for ticket
ing the cash (post
attend to, and es
their fire.
July 13.